1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

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represents a belt-knife of Koryak make. The blade is ornamented with a zigzag design. The wooden handle is entirely covered with brass, which is decorated by grooves and lines which enclose fields of hachure. We meet the zigzag ornamentation with acute or obtuse angles also in the ornamentation of garments (see, for instance, Figs. 209, 216).

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Fig. 190 represents a woman's implement used in the ornamentation of funeral dress. It consists of a common handle made from walrus-tusk, with two flat chisel-edged awls of different widths which turn on pivots. When the smaller awl is required, the larger one is turned aside, and the smaller one is given a vertical position as required in use, and *vice versâ*. The ends of the awls are of iron, but in olden times they were of stone or bone. These tools are used in making slits at uniform intervals in seal-skins painted black.[1] Through the slits thus made are passed narrow strips of leather cut from the skin of a dog's throat. This skin, when finished, is whiter and finer than the finest chamois-skin. In this way, in the middle of the black strip of seal-skin, an ornamental ribbon is formed, in which the black and the white narrow strips or squares succeed one another (see Fig. 197). These strips are used in trimming the coats and other parts of funeral dress. The parallel lines engraved and etched lengthwise on the handle of the implement represent the strips of seal-skin, while the short parallel cross-lines represent the slits made by the awl. The line ornament on the implement may thus be called a textile ornament. The middle of the obverse of the handle, and the whole reverse, are decorated with a herring-bone pattern, with the apex towards the cutting-end. On the reverse of the handle the lateral lines of the herring-bone pattern cover the whole surface. The haft of the wider awl has the ribbon-ornament shown in the illustration, and consisting of alternate squares on three sides; while the design on the reverse face consists of the two diagonals, the four triangles thus formed being filled in by two or three triangles the sides of which are parallel to the diagonals. The reverse of the haft of the narrower awl is decorated with two intercrossing herring-bone designs covering the whole surface, — one with the apex towards the awl, the other with the apex towards the handle, — the middle line of the two being the same. The outer and inner sides of this handle are decorated with a peculiar irregular design, which apparently consists of a chain of rhombi, their obtuse angles adjoining, extending along the haft. In each rhombus an attempt seems to have been made to place another rhombus parallel to the outer one, while some of the intervening outer triangles

Fig. 190 ($\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$) Slitting-Tool. Length, 9 cm.

[1] This method of ornamentation will be described later on (see p. 679).

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are filled in with smaller parallel triangles, and others remain undecorated. The implement was obtained by me in Kuel. The device shown in Fig. 191, *a*, is also made from walrus-tusk, and was obtained in the same place. It is used as a reel for winding embroidered and ornamented strips of skin or fur on its axle. These strips are used for trimming the edges of clothing. The axle and the two bone disks are decorated with dots, circles, and

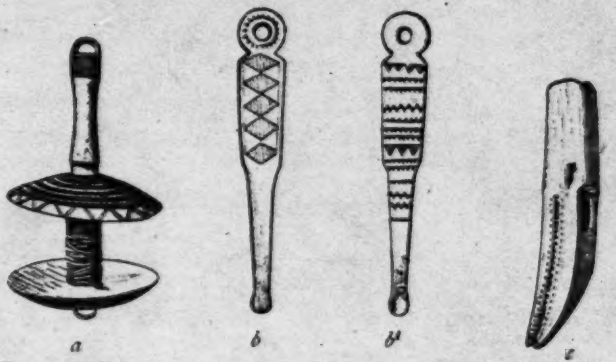

Fig. 191. *a* ($\frac{1}{1}\frac{9}{1}$), Reel (length, 5.5 cm.); *b* ($\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{2}$), Ear-Spoon, Obverse and Reverse (length, 7.3 cm.); *c* ($\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{3}$), Harpoon-Head (length, 10.5 cm.).

chevrons. Fig. 191, *b*, represents a bone ear-spoon collected by Mr. Bogoras in northern Kamchatka. The handle of the spoon is ornamented by a row of rhombi running lengthwise, and touching each other at their angles, inside of which vertical lines are engraved. The rhomboidal ornamentation resembles the engravings on Tlingit neck-ornaments,[1] which contain rhombi without etched lines inside. As we shall see further on, the Koryak women, in decorating their fur rugs, used rhombi to represent ice-floes (see Fig. 238). The reverse side is shown in Fig. 191, *b'*. Here may also be mentioned an engraved harpoon-head (Fig. 191, *c*).

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Fig. 192 represents three snuff-boxes of birch-bark, made in Kamenskoye. Those shown in *a* and *c* can be closed with separate wooden covers; the handle of the cover in *c* represents a dog's head. The cover of *b* opens on a pivot made of tin tubes and wire. The engraved ornamentation is almost the same on all the snuff-boxes. It consists principally of dots, triangles, and concentric circles. The circles are somewhat similar to the circle-ornament attached to clothing (see Figs. 224 and 227). The cover on *b* is ornamented with the representation of a conventionalized plant, the veins being made of inlaid wire, while on *c* there is a row of double rhombi on the side.

[1] See Hoffman, Plate IX. Fig. 1.